

Wörner Ties Firing Of General to Rift With NATO Chief

Reuter
BONN — Lieutenant General Günter Kiesling was dismissed as deputy supreme commander of NATO primarily because he frequented homosexual bars and became a security risk, but also because of personal differences with the alliance's supreme commander, the West German defense minister said Wednesday.

The remarks by Manfred Wörner, made during a closed meeting of the Bundestag defense committee, were his first hint of top-level differences in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization command, parliamentary sources said.

The defense ministry released a text of Mr. Wörner's report to the committee in an attempt to clarify conflicting interpretations from Bundestag members who attended the session.

According to the text, Mr. Wörner said that General Kiesling's own admission of "a disturbed relationship with his superior," U.S. Army General Bernard W. Rogers, had particularly damaged Mr. Wörner's confidence in the West German general's performance.

Defense Ministry spokesmen previously had denied that policy differences between the two generals led to the forced retirement last month of General Kiesling, a 58-year-old bachelor.

General Rogers, for his part, has formally denied that he instigated the dismissal because of policy differences.

Mr. Wörner said Wednesday that he had positive evidence, dating from last September, that General Kiesling was a regular visitor to two homosexual bars in Cologne. He said the general was known in those bars as "Günter of the Bundestag."

which is the West German armed forces. The defense minister said General Kiesling had not kept a promise to remain out of the public view and undergo medical examinations after being confronted with evidence that he frequented the bars.

General Kiesling has sworn under oath that he is not a homosexual and has never been in the two Cologne bars.

On Wednesday, he formally filed criminal charges against persons unknown, alleging slander and false accusation. The government has said it has testimony from four witnesses who have seen the general in the two bars, but it has refused to reveal their identities.

Sources in the Bonn state prosecutor's office said the general's action could prompt widespread investigations in NATO and the West German counterintelligence service, which provided Mr. Wörner with the evidence against General Kiesling.

On Tuesday, Hans-Jochen Vogel, parliamentary leader of the opposition Social Democrats, said that his party might call for a full parliamentary inquiry if Mr. Wörner's explanation proved unsatisfactory. The party had no immediate reaction to the defense minister's comments Wednesday.

In a meeting Tuesday, Mr. Wörner appeared to have convinced members of his Christian Democratic Union and its sister party, the Christian Social Union, that he acted correctly in dismissing General Kiesling.

Mr. Wörner told the party members that there was no substance to charges that government investigators had confused the general with a man bearing a strong resemblance to him.

Greece's Colorful Kiosks Face Legal Clampdown

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and miscellaneous small products and, with special license, local specialties such as honey, ice cream, soft drinks and sunglasses.

The city authorities have exchanged letters on the "kiosk question" with the Ministry of National Defense, which is in charge of disabled war veterans, according to a spokesman, who declined to say what measures were being considered.

"All they want is to get more taxes out of us," a kiosk operator on Omnia Square said. He said that he could not make a living if he was limited to selling only newspapers and cigarettes.

Israel's Chief On West Bank Resigns Position

TEL AVIV — The head of the Israeli administration in the occupied West Bank, Brigadier General Shlomo Hershkovitz, has resigned in connection with military police allegations of corruption, the Defense Ministry has announced.

An official statement said the general asked to be relieved of his duties Tuesday. According to the statement, General Hershkovitz is accused of having had a woman soldier transferred from her unit to his office contrary to procedures and allowed her to be absent from her unit for several weeks.

He was also suspected of using army property for nonmilitary purposes, employing a local resident to carry out work in his home and buying produce from West Bank residents contrary to standing orders.

General Hershkovitz, who was wounded in the June 1967 Middle East war, had made enemies in the West Bank as he had shifted from his predecessor's policy of favoring local Arab village leagues, civil administration officials said.

Still, the two-way street has scored occasional successes. A multiple rocket launcher is being produced by a five-nation consortium, which includes the United States, France, Britain, West Germany and Italy. Mr. Komer, who was closely associated with the program, sees it as a model effort.

But similar cooperation on new air-to-air missiles — one to be made mainly in the United States, the other mainly in Europe, both to be bought by all — is already in trouble because of conflicting missions in different countries and a shortage of European investment.

More common are co-production arrangements, the biggest being a program in which Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Norway bought and partly produced

he pays about \$350 a month in rent for the kiosk, he said, adding that some of his neighbors in kiosks on Omnia Square paid twice as much. He said he earned about \$1,200 a month, but added that he and his two brothers operated the kiosk 24 hours a day and did not close even on Christmas, New Year's and Easter.

Some kiosk operators on Omnia Square, according to the recent television report, earn as much as \$15,000 a month.

Many operators decline to discuss their profits because they want to avoid paying higher taxes.

Others do not like the life. "It's worse than when I had to stand guard duty in the army," said one, who has rented his kiosk for nine years.

Since his kiosk is near a park, he has obtained licenses to install automated toys for children and an ice cream box. Now the authorities are threatening to confiscate the toys.

"We barely break even," said his partner, who works daily from 6 A.M. until midnight. "We don't get a pension or have social security or a union to defend us."

Kostas Hatzopoulos, who has been running his kiosk in a northern suburb of Athens for 35 years, has become a kind of grandfather for the neighborhood.

"Some of the children used to rob the kiosk and once they locked me up in there and I had to climb out of the window," said Mr. Hatzopoulos, 72. "But I gave them advice on how to behave properly and we developed strong friendships. Some of them write me Christmas cards and letters from America and when they grow up come back and visit me."

Mr. Hatzopoulos said that people are always calling him up because their wife is about to have a baby or they feel sick. Sometimes he asks them in return to bring him cognac because it gets very cold in the kiosk in winter.

"It gets colder as you grow older," he said.



Secretary of State George P. Shultz, second from right, who is leading the U.S. delegation to the security conference in Stockholm, met Wednesday with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, at left, and Soviet aides.

Gromyko Calls U.S. Policy 'Main Threat to Peace'

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ment for negotiation and club rule for diplomacy.

But the main body of the address constituted a catalog of denunciations, characterizing the Reagan administration as warlike, criminal and the essential cause of the world's difficulties.

Mr. Shultz, listening to the onslaught in the main hall of the Swedish Parliament building, stared at Mr. Gromyko with what appeared to be cold anger.

The U.S. defense buildup represented a "pathological obsession," Mr. Gromyko said. He called U.S. intervention in Grenada a "piratical act of terrorism" and involvement in the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon came down to "the U.S. war machine sowing death and destruction."

In describing U.S. policy, Mr. Gromyko used such phrases as "maniacal plans," "backstabbing ploys," "militaristic plans" and "criminal and dishonest methods."

The outpouring was of such intensity at some points that it tended to obscure a statement by the foreign minister expressing readiness for East-West dialogue.

But this was coupled with an assertion that negotiations on intermediate-range missiles in Europe were pointless unless NATO Atlantic Treaty Organization expressed willingness to withdraw the missiles it has already deployed.

Referring to a speech on U.S. Soviet relations by Mr. Reagan on Monday and one here Tuesday by Mr. Shultz, Mr. Gromyko said:

"It is deeds that are needed, not verbal exercises which have been resorted to especially often in Washington in the last few days. They are clearly a tribute to consid-

erations of the moment and people know only too well the real meaning of such ploys.

"However agile the deception, whether crude or sophisticated, the real state of affairs does not change. What is required is a substantial turn in policy: from the policy of militarism and aggression to one of peace and international cooperation."

On close inspection of the speech, Western officials said Mr. Gromyko, while calling the intermediate nuclear force talks pointless, made no reference to either the suspended strategic weapons negotiations in Geneva or the conventional force reduction talks in Vienna.

This was taken as a suggestion that their status remained open.

Where the foreign ministers found points of interest in Mr. Gromyko's address were in its more practical passages, those relating to the work of the meeting, officially known as the Conference for Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Mr. Gromyko said the Soviet Union was proposing a pledge of no first-use of nuclear weapons and a nonaggression agreement between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. He also said the meeting

should discuss reducing military spending, renunciation of chemical weapons and creating a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe.

These suggestions were expected by the allies, who hold that other forums exist for discussing nuclear questions.

They also say that the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki accords and various pledges against the use of force by the Atlantic alliance would make new resolutions of the kind proposed by the Soviet Union for the Stockholm conference superfluous propaganda and a waste of time.

Late last week, State Department officials said the United States and its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization had agreed to offer at the conference a six-point proposal concerning such specific measures.

Before the conference began, the West Germans said they assumed that the Soviet Union would play on another register, that of wide proposals that would sound attractive but work to NATO's disadvantage.

Because of the potential impact on public opinion, some members of the parties in the Bonn governing coalition debated whether it would be a good idea for the West to formulate the same kind of Soviet "peace statement" that the Soviet bloc was expected to offer.

In the end, the notion was dropped. The alliance's position is that NATO has already defined itself as a purely defensive grouping, committed not to be the first to use

force. Moreover, it is considered that all of the conference participants have repeatedly pledged to maintain peace and that new pledges would water down the old ones and would avoid concrete progress.

The conference mandate includes another possible point of conflict in that it refers to the geographical area under discussion as all of Europe, as well as the adjoining air and sea space.

The Soviet bloc was expected to place particular emphasis on this as it relates to U.S. naval activity in the Atlantic Ocean.

The United States has asserted that its reading of the conference mandate indicates no need for notification concerning "independent air or naval activities." Only air and sea movements relating "functionally, closely and organically" to ground force activity would be considered for discussion, U.S. officials said.

also proposed by the commission, which would give the EC's executive body more power to react quickly in trade disputes. Most EC member governments have so far refused to go along with the proposal.

Commenting on strained relations with the United States, notably over farm subsidies and steel, Mr. Cheysson said that past "informal talks" between the EC Commission and the Reagan administration had not been sufficient.

What is needed, he said without elaborating, is "a far-reaching negotiation" with Washington.

But Mr. Cheysson, citing current international trade difficulties and the EC's commitment to resisting protectionist measures, rejected as illusory the recent U.S. proposal to consider launching a new round of trade liberalization negotiations.

Mr. Cheysson said the EC should pursue implementation of existing agreements under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based agency.

He also indicated that France would continue pushing a tough line regarding the rebate that Britain is seeking on its contribution to the EC budget. Mr. Cheysson said he did not foresee a permanent settlement, or "fair return," on the contribution, as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has repeatedly urged. But he did say that the presidency and the commission would work to find a compromise solution.

Spain and Portugal may have to wait still longer to become EC members, Mr. Cheysson said. The negotiations with both countries can only succeed, he said, if there first is agreement on several major internal policy issues, such as protecting EC farming interests in the southern Mediterranean area whose products compete directly with those of Spain.

Mr. Cheysson also called for strengthening the EC's monetary system and its industrial policy, including easing and trust laws to favor farmers among European companies.

Israel Says its Troops Kill Attacker in Lebanon

TEL AVIV — Israeli soldiers fired back at attackers Wednesday in the south Lebanese port city of Sidon and killed one of them, the military command said.

In the port city of Tyre, 16 miles (27 kilometers) to the south, two children were wounded by shrapnel when Israeli soldiers fired at a suspected bomb to detonate it, the armed forces' radio said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Tories Survive Revolt Led by Heath

LONDON (Reuters) — The Conservative government has survived an embarrassing parliamentary revolt led by the former prime minister, Edward Heath, over plans to limit the power of local government.

Mr. Heath, prime minister from 1970 to 1974, voted with 12 other rebels against a bill allowing the central government to fix local property taxes. About 20 Tories abstained. The government had a majority of 99, but it is unusual for a former prime minister to head a revolt against his own party on major legislation.

Mr. Heath, 67, has frequently criticized Mrs. Thatcher, who ousted him from the party leadership in 1975, but Tuesday night he launched an unusually strong attack on the government. In a speech that was cheered by the Labor opposition, he told Mrs. Thatcher's ministers they were "seeking powers we have never taken before, even in two world wars."

Mitterrand Assaults Turn to Violence

PARIS (AP) — President François Mitterrand, criticizing the kidnapping of British truck drivers and demonstrations by Corsican nationalists, told the cabinet Wednesday the government "will not accept excessive commitments" by any groups of citizens.

The government spokesman, Max Gallo, quoted Mr. Mitterrand as saying: "I will not accept this occurring without consequences, and when the law is infringed action must be taken with great severity." The abduction of the drivers caused an uproar in Britain and Mr. Mitterrand intervened personally to have them released. The cabinet decided Wednesday that Pierre North, the prefect of the Orne department where the kidnapping occurred, should be removed from the post.

In Corsica on Saturday, militants of the banned Corsica National Liberation Front, fired revolvers over the coffin of one of their members who was killed when a bomb he was planting at a house exploded. Policemen were manhandled, but the local gendarmes did not intervene. The government is investigating the incident.

Blast Forces Down Air France Jetliner

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — An in-flight explosion caused by a sabotage forced a Paris-bound Air France jumbo jet with 261 persons aboard to return to Karachi, Pakistan, and make an emergency landing, government investigators there said.

Officials of Pakistan's Federal Investigation Agency and the Airport Security Force said two Pakistani nationals and two "Europeans" had been arrested and would be interrogated. They declined to identify those detained.

Earlier, investigators had ruled out sabotage and said a vinegar container had exploded in the cargo hold of the Boeing 747. Civil aviation authorities said the explosion tore holes in the fuselage and damaged the plane's landing gear. One passenger was reported injured during the landing.

Beijing Replaces Delegate in Talks

BEIJING (AP) — China has replaced the head of its delegation negotiating with Britain over the future of Hong Kong, the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said at a regular weekly news conference that Zhou Nan, an assistant foreign minister, would replace Vice Foreign Minister Yao Guang. Mr. Zhou ranks below Mr. Yao in the Chinese hierarchy. No details were given on Mr. Yao's new duties.

A spokesman at the British Embassy, who spoke on condition he not be identified, confirmed the mission had received word of the change. "It has no connection with the course of the talks," the British spokesman said. He declined to elaborate. The next round of the monthly talks is scheduled Jan. 25-26 in Beijing.

Knesset Members Attack Settlements

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel's government, fighting growing economic problems and labor unrest, backed out of a vote on its Jewish settlement drive in the occupied West Bank on Wednesday after suffering defeats in three minor votes.

Two government rebels called on the administration to freeze most of its investments in West Bank settlements and devote the funds to social services. Yitzhak Ben-Zur, a former energy minister in the coalition, said: "We are bringing whole sections of the population to the edge of despair," and called on the assembly to freeze most investments in the settlements.

Israeli inflation is at an annual rate of 191 percent, and Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orad has said that spending on the settlements will be cut as part of an austerity program. Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said the government would increase Jewish settlement despite the economic crisis, but he agreed to hold a full debate on the issue as the opposition had requested.

Sharon Plays Down Role in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon has surprised cabinet colleagues by trying to play down his role in Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Politicians and retired generals reacted with surprised laughter after Mr. Sharon told supporters in Tel Aviv on Tuesday that he was abroad on a secret mission when it was decided to start the war. Mr. Sharon said that by the time he returned home Israeli planes were bombing Beirut and reservists had been mobilized on the Lebanese border.

Mr. Sharon, forced to resign as defense minister after an inquiry found him indirectly responsible for a massacre of Palestinian refugees, complained he had been unfairly saddled with responsibility for the increasingly unpopular war. Communications Minister Mordechai Zippori called Mr. Sharon's remarks "the joke of the year."

For the Record
The Iowa caucuses, the first step on the road to the presidential nominating conventions this summer, will be held as scheduled Feb. 20, a U.S. district judge ruled Tuesday in Des Moines. Judge Donald E. O'Brien rejected a lawsuit by three Democratic party activists to have the caucuses postponed because of violations of party rules. (NYT)

Eight Japanese miners were killed and more than 80 remained trapped deep below the surface after a fire broke out Wednesday in an underground coal mine on Japan's southernmost main island of Kyushu, the local police said. (AP)

Bahraini authorities on Wednesday deported a correspondent of Agence France-Press, Sofie Shihabul Deen, 39. She was accused of "incorrect" and unobjective reporting on the bombings Dec. 12 in the neighboring kingdom of Kuwait. (UPI)

Islamic Group's Terms For Egypt's Return Set
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CASABLANCA, Morocco — The Islamic summit conference invited Egypt on Wednesday to resume its place as a member of the group, on the condition that it endorse all joint Arab positions on conflicts in the Middle East.

The summit approved by consensus a proposal to end the suspension of Egypt from the Islamic Conference Organization as soon as the Egyptian government explicitly endorsed decisions made at an Islamic summit in 1981 and at an Arab summit in 1982.

Wednesday's decision implicitly called on Egypt to accept wording that rejects the Camp David accords, though without requiring a formal renunciation. The summit took no action on a demand by Syria and Libya that Egypt renounce its peace with Israel before being readmitted.

At the last summit meeting of the Islamic nations, held in Saudi Arabia in 1981, the group suspended Egypt for signing the Camp David accords.

In another development, a delegation of ministers from the conference flew to Tehran late Tuesday in an attempt to persuade Iranian leaders to discuss a peaceful settle-

U.S., European Allies Split Over Best Way to Arm NATO

(Continued from Page 1)

joint U.S.-British program to build an anti-missile missile, code-named HARM, when the U.S. government refused to show the British manufacturer how to build a sensitive laser device in the missile nose. Now Britain is going it alone. Defending the decision, a British official said that "seeker technology is the key to many advanced weapons systems and the enhancement of our competitive position."

Still, the two-way street has scored occasional successes. A multiple rocket launcher is being produced by a five-nation consortium, which includes the United States, France, Britain, West Germany and Italy. Mr. Komer, who was closely associated with the program, sees it as a model effort.

But similar cooperation on new air-to-air missiles — one to be made mainly in the United States, the other mainly in Europe, both to be bought by all — is already in trouble because of conflicting missions in different countries and a shortage of European investment.

More common are co-production arrangements, the biggest being a program in which Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Norway bought and partly produced

U.S.-designed F-16 fighters. But little state-of-the-art technology was shared by the United States.

Examples like this one convinced many Europeans that U.S. industry wants "as Europeans to hammer in while they deliver the value-added avionics," a specialist said. Many Europeans suspect that U.S. industry induces the U.S. government to sabotage joint arms ventures.

France's prime minister, Pierre Mauroy, charged in a recent speech that "pressure from American manufacturers led to the abandonment" of joint Western programs. France was bitter when the Pentagon last year dropped an attempt to redesign the French-German Roland missile and branded the weapon on a "NATO failure." In fact, many Europeans — and U.S. specialists — blame the failure on the United States.

Now French officials fear that the United States will find ways to undercut French-German weapons projects — currently, a new combat helicopter. France attaches great importance to such ventures, arguing that they bind West Germany closer to its allies.

European industrial cooperation, French officials say, would

also consolidate a "European pillar" of NATO, opening a way for a bigger European military effort that would be welcomed by Washington and acceptable to European taxpayers.

The question is whether inter-European cooperation, which has been good on small weapons but uneconomic on big systems such as the Tornado, can be developed smoothly enough to dispel Europe's image as a passive customer for U.S.-made weaponry.

Only France — not a member of NATO's military wing — has managed to turn the tables. It has contracted to supply new aircraft engines, jointly built by General Electric and the French state-owned SNECMA factory, to all U.S. military versions of the four-engine Boeing 707. Hundreds of the planes are used for in-flight refueling, electronic reconnaissance and cargo missions, so the contract more than offsets France's limited purchases from the United States.

(Sources say, France will, in exchange, buy U.S.-made Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft — the same expensive plane used by NATO for aerial reconnaissance — thus plugging a gap in

the European air defense umbrella.)

Even Britain buys more than twice as much in armaments from the United States as it sells. British manufacturers managed to sell U.S. services on the vertical-takeoff Harrier jet and a short-haul transport just bought by the U.S. Air Force. But the balance will worsen dramatically for Britain again next year because of sales of U.S.-made Trident nuclear submarines.

Apart from the French arms industry, which just wrested a big Saudi air defense contract from U.S. competitors, few European military industries are strong enough for their government to bargain hard with the United States. As a result, current U.S. estimates show the United States continuing to sell its NATO allies seven times as much as the United States buys from them.

Despite efforts by some U.S. government officials, the armed services remain reluctant customers anything that is "NIH" — Pentagon jargon for "not invented here."

A West German-made tank gun was re-engineered twice — entailing costly delays — before the U.S. military would install it on tanks

Italy's Beretta pistol was kept out of U.S. inventories because it failed tests in conditions of extreme cold — so cold, Mr. Komer says, that the tests were irrelevant to any realistic combat scenario.

Acknowledging that "the trend lines are unfavorable," Mr. Abshire, the U.S. envoy to NATO, has said that alliance weapons development practices "are not yet beyond redirection."

But according to James R. Schlesinger, defense secretary in the Nixon and Ford administrations, the defense procurement street will never carry two-way traffic until the U.S. government forces the armed services to look for good, cheap, off-the-shelf equipment from European suppliers.

Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Abshire reportedly have urged that part of the U.S. military purchases be shifted away from the armed services and assigned to the office of the secretary of defense, where officials might be more sensitive to the political and economic needs for more U.S. procurement from European sources.

But a U.S. aide, off the record, was pessimistic: "Defense jobs for Europeans in an election year? No way."

مكثان الملحق

Slump in Grain Sales May Lead U.S. to End Aid Program for China

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — The U.S. Agriculture Department is considering cancellation of its \$1.4-million technical assistance program with China because of Beijing's failure to buy six million tons of grain last year under a four-year agreement.

The Agriculture Department has suspended all but the office operations of the program, which has helped build model bakeries and noodle factories here and is regarded as one of the most successful of the United States has undertaken with China. The department has also held up construction of a \$12-million feed grain mill, the latest demonstration project.

The department initially ordered the program's cancellation on the eve of Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's visit to Washington last week, but agreed to review its decision after strong protests by agricultural industry associations, which felt that the action would seriously harm future U.S. grain sales to China.

"Cancellation of this program would do immense damage to our position in the Chinese market and to future sales," said Roland Hsu, the Beijing representative of the U.S. Feed Grains Council, a trade group. He expressed the industry's hope that discussions during Mr. Zhao's visit would bring a reversal of the decision.

"We do have a problem — Chinese purchases last year were not what they promised — but we are against this way of handling it," Mr. Hsu added.

The Agriculture Department is reviewing its calculations of Chi-

nese purchases, measuring them against figures supplied by Beijing, and Washington's final decision, will depend on the size of the shortfall.

The United States is "not at all pleased" about the shortfall and believes that Beijing is trying to free itself to buy cheaper grain from Argentina and France, these sources said.

The dispute began, according to informed industry and diplomatic sources, when China cut back sharply on its purchases of U.S. agricultural products a year ago in retaliation for restrictions imposed by the Reagan administration on Chinese textile exports to the United States when negotiations on new textile quotas broke down.

Beijing resumed its wheat purchases in the autumn following the conclusion in late July of a five-year textile accord with Washington, but then took the position that it was not obligated to buy the agreed amount of grain because the Reagan administration had acted first in imposing unilateral limits on Chinese textile exports.

As a result, U.S. agricultural sales to China — long the largest element in Chinese-American trade — were not even a third last year of what they had been in 1982. In the first 10 months of 1983, they were \$371 million, compared with \$1.4 billion in the same period the year before.

U.S. efforts to bring the grain purchases back to China's previous levels made limited headway, according to industry and diplomatic sources. The Agriculture Department reported that China bought 4.3 million tons of wheat and corn for delivery last year, 1.7 million tons short of the agreed minimum.

Beijing agreed at the end of November to a U.S. proposal that it buy the additional grain before the end of the year and ship it within the first three months of 1984, according to U.S. officials in Beijing and Washington.

But Chinese purchases again fell short of the commitment, according to U.S. figures, and many of the contracts that Beijing has signed since mid-November are for deliveries scheduled for as late as August of this year, not March. As a result, the Chinese purchases have done little to increase U.S. wheat prices, according to industry and diplomatic sources.

"The Department of Agriculture feels that the Chinese have reneged and are not acting in good faith," Rick Callies, the Beijing representative of U.S. Wheat Associates, another trade group, said.



Lucky comes around after surgeons gave her rubber fins.

Amputee Turtle Gets Rubber Fins In \$200,000 Florida Operation

United Press International

ISLAMORADA, Florida — A team of surgeons have attached a pair of beige rubber flippers to Lucky, a pregnant, 350-pound (160-kilogram) loggerhead sea turtle, in a \$200,000 operation to save her from "75 years in a pen, with no open sea, no mate, no sex."

Lucky's own fins were snapped off by a shark in the Florida Keys. Operating in a canopied outdoor theater on Tuesday, surgeons removed the stumps of Lucky's front legs, drilled into the bones and inserted the metal pins that hold the flexible rubber fins in place.

"It fits," exclaimed one of her three surgeons, Dr. Patrick Barry, as the first flipper was attached an hour after the operation began. "Everything is right on the button. It's going perfectly," he said. Lucky, 25, was expected to try out her new fins in a tank after the anesthesia wore off.

Doc Pingree, a spokesman for Goodyear, estimated his company had spent \$35,000 on the fins. Howmedica Inc. of Rutherford, New Jersey, spent another \$10,000 designing the metal joints that attach the rubber flippers to the bone, he said. He estimated that the entire bill was about \$200,000.

Grenada's Ex-Leader, Eric Gairy, Says U.S. Military Should Be Asked to Stay

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sir Eric Gairy, who was deposed as prime minister of Grenada in 1979, says that if his Grenada United Labor Party wins the coming elections, it will urge the United States and Britain to maintain a military presence on the island.

In a telephone interview Tuesday, Sir Eric was discussing plans to return to Grenada on Saturday from Falls Church, Virginia. But he said he would not run in the elections.

The former prime minister was deposed by the Marxist-oriented New Jewel Movement of Maurice

Lagos Leader Says Democracy Can Wait

By Clifford D. May

New York Times Service

LAGOS — The question of returning Nigeria to democratic rule will be dealt with after the ailing economy is well on its way to recovery, according to the head of the country's new military government.

Major General Mohammed Buhari, who heads the Supreme Military Council, said in an interview Tuesday that a democratic system might be restored but that it was too early to speak of a timetable or to suggest what form that democracy might take. He said that ultimately it would be up to the Nigerian people to decide the form of government.

The general said there was nothing wrong with the democratic system that was swept aside with the overthrow of the civilian government of President Shehu Shagari on Dec. 31. The problem, he said, was with "those who operated it and the way they operated it."

He said he would be prepared to relinquish power "at a time and a point when the Supreme Military Council decides to ask Nigerians about whatever system they want."

"At some point," he went on, "the Supreme Military Council will decide which kind of system they will recommend to Nigerians or the Nigerians will be asked which kind of system they want. But it might not be the presidential system or the Westminster system of democracy. I don't know what it's going to be, but ultimately it's going to be up to Nigerians to decide whatever it is."

Throughout the interview, held in the State House, the former presidential residence in the Lagos suburb of Ikoyi, General Buhari stressed that Nigeria now had a collective leadership.

Many of his statements seemed to suggest that he was more the spokesman for the new military regime than its unquestioned leader.

A tall figure with wire-rimmed glasses and a neatly trimmed mustache, the 41-year-old general sat on a couch throughout the 40-minute conversation, his back straight, his expression stern.

He said senior members of Nigeria's armed forces began to consider the possibility of staging a coup as early as 1982, just three years after Nigeria's last military government returned to the barracks after 13 years in power.

But the final decision to intervene, he said, was not reached until after last summer's elections. General Buhari indicated he had not been a participant in planning for the coup and said he "had no idea" he would be chosen to head the new government until the day of the takeover.

General Buhari said it was the economic failures of the Shagari administration that inspired the

initial discussions of the intervention. "We were convinced that the former regime did not have the discipline or the will to arrest the deterioration of the economy," he said.

He did not deny that many of the economic programs and policies being adopted by the new regime are similar to those proposed by President Shagari during his final days in office. He emphasized, however, that the military government would carry out those policies more effectively than had the civilian administration.

The military's dissatisfaction with the Shagari administration

"was not so much a question of intention," he said, as "a question of performance."

The general said that under military rule many important government jobs would be filled by civilians. As for military officers, he said, "it is only a small number that will be involved in political appointments."

General Buhari affirmed previous statements that the government plans to remain a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. He said that, like the Shagari administration, his government would press for an increase in Nigeria's quota, currently set at 1.3

million barrels a day. He declined to say how high he thought Nigeria's quota should be.

New Cabinet Approved
The Supreme Military Council approved Wednesday a new 18-member Federal Executive Council, or cabinet, made up of 11 civilians and eight military men. The Associated Press reported.

The cabinet positions were to be detailed later, officials said. It was known, however, that Major General Domat Bali would head the Defense Ministry and Chris Offodile, an attorney, would be justice minister and attorney general.

Israel's President, on African Visit, Is Acclaimed in Zaire

The Associated Press

KINSHASA, Zaire — President Chaim Herzog of Israel received an enthusiastic welcome here Wednesday as he began a eight-day trip to Zaire and Liberia aimed at strengthening Israel's renewed ties in Africa.

Liberia re-established relations with Israel last year and Zaire did so in 1982. Along with other African nations, both had severed rela-

tions with Israel following the 1973 Middle East War.

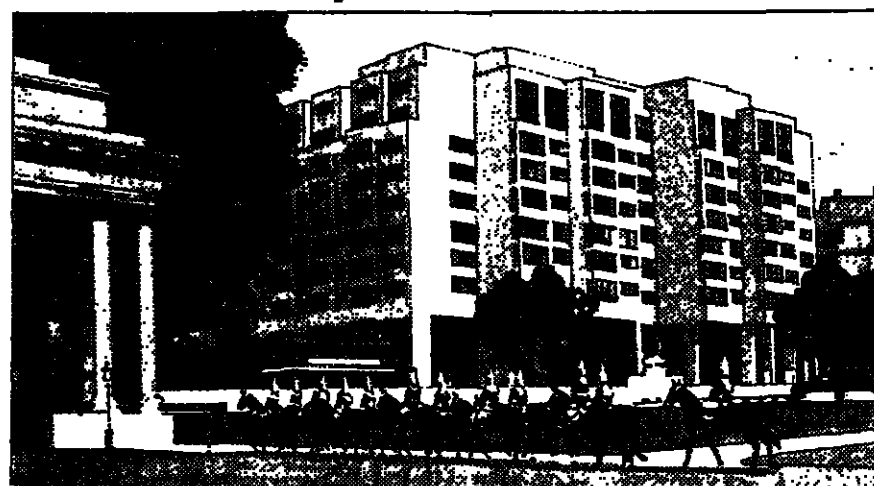
Mr. Herzog's visit to Zaire was billed as a "historic event" by the government newspaper Elima and as the "consolidation of renewed friendship" by the Zaire news agency AZAP. He and his wife were met at the airport by President Mobutu Sese Seko, and their motorcade drove down roads lined with people waving the flags of both na-

tions. At the Palace of the People in Kinshasa, a large crowd cheered the Israeli president.

Mr. Herzog told Israel Radio before his departure that he would discuss bilateral trade ties.

Israel already has a military cooperation agreement with Zaire, and military and agricultural aid were promised to President Samuel K. Doe of Liberia when he visited Israel in August.

At Hyde Park Corner



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Down Role in Lebanon

Former Defense Minister

And Sham

said by trying to play down its role in the

conflict.

General

reacted with surprised laughter

reporters in Tel Aviv on Tuesday that le-

ban when it was decided to start the ex-

change he returned home Israeli plans

servants had been mobilized on the Le-

ban as defense minister after an inquiry

to for a massacre of Palestinian refugees

saddled with responsibility for the ex-

communications Minister Mordechai

Zakaria "the joke of the year"

rd

he first step on the road to the peace

this summer, will be held as scheduled Feb.

6, Tuesday in Des Moines. Judge David

1 by three Democratic party activists to lead

side of violations of party rules. (NYT)

were killed and more than 20 remained un-

der a fire broke out Wednesday in an un-

derneath main island of Kyushu, the

on Wednesday deported a correspondent

of the Sahel Dec. 39. She was accus-

five reporting on the bombings Dec. 12

of Kuwait. (UPI)

Group's Terms

pt's Return Set

ment of the Gulf war, could

sources said.

Iran boycotted the summit

which was scheduled to take

Wednesday, charging that it

biased in favor of Iraq.

On Tuesday, President Ali

Sekou Toure of Guinea pro-

sented the delegates to the

pleading for a greater resolution

the war with Iraq.

Conference sources said the

legates traveling to Tehran

praised several foreign minis-

ters and the Organization of the

Islamic Conference. The de-

legates were not disclosed, and the

of the mission were not dis-

closed.

The sources said that the

Muhammad Zia ul-Haq of

Pakistan and Mr. Toure took part

in a session on the Arab peace

process in 1982 and the Arab

League of Nations. The Arab

League of Nations is the

Arab League of Nations.

The Arab League of Nations

is the Arab League of Nations.

The Arab League of Nations

is the Arab League of Nations.

The Arab League of Nations

is the Arab League of Nations.

Who in his right mind bought gold then?

In the "Golden Sixties" the idea of investing in gold was laughable. About as laughable as energy crises, double-digit inflation and double-digit unemployment. The few farsighted investors who took gold seriously in the '60s have been generously rewarded. While just about everything else depreciated, the price of gold climbed from \$35 an ounce during the Sixties, to \$850 an ounce in 1980. But what about today?

Inflation is under control, oil is in surplus, economies are recovering, and the recession is coming to an end. The start of the "Golden '80s"? Perhaps. But probably only for those people who do not repeat the errors of the past.

Petroleum is plentiful, but repercussions from the troubles in the Middle East could shut off the supply at any moment. Inflation is down, but the economic recovery is already beginning to create conditions for another outburst. The world monetary system is still threatened by Third World debt.

And international tensions have seldom been greater. Afghanistan, Poland, Lebanon, Israel, Iran, Iraq, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Grenada — the names in the headlines come and go. But the problems behind the headlines continue.

The world is less secure today than it has been for most of the 20th century. Gold is still the best hedge against an uncertain future; it always has been. Why gold?

Because gold is a metal, a precious metal. It depends on no nation. On no government. As long as people prize gold — and when has it not been the most sought after of treasures? — its value will never go to zero, as has been the fate of currencies, stocks, bonds and other less tangible assets throughout history.

Today's gold price is still relatively low — even if many times its value in the 1960s — and the historical trend has always been up. Financial counselors recommend putting at least 10-15% of investment assets

into gold, as insurance for the medium to long term.

The most convenient and safest form of gold is Krugerrand gold bullion coins. Krugerrands are genuine legal tender and the 40 million Krugerrands in circulation are more than all other modern gold bullion coins combined. Each Krugerrand coin contains exactly 1 troy ounce, 1/2 oz, 1/4 oz, or 1/10 oz of pure gold.

Krugerrands sell at the daily gold price plus a very small premium. You will be glad to know that Krugerrands can easily be resold to banks virtually anywhere in the world.

To make Krugerrands an even more enduring investment, each coin contains one ounce of pure gold, plus just a touch of alloy. That's why Krugerrands are harder, more durable than unalloyed gold coins.

How do you invest in Krugerrands? Nothing could be easier. You may buy a single coin or any quantity — with complete discretion — through most banks, stock brokers and bullion coin specialists.

For additional information, please write to: International Gold Corporation, 1, Rue de la Rôtisserie, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.



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SCIENCE

New Lenses Aid Tunnel Vision

By Patricia McCormack

United Press International

NEW YORK — Victims of tunnel vision are being helped by special glasses that have multiple lenses and reverse telescopes.

Dr. William Feinbloom, the inventor of the glasses, said the spectacles greatly widen the user's field of view by making objects appear narrower.

"One of several patients who described his improvement as 'miraculous' commented, 'The people you see appear to have gone on an in-

stant reducing diet,'" Dr. Feinbloom said in an interview before his "New Horizon Lens" was shown at the William Feinbloom Vision Rehabilitation Center, a part of the Eye Institute at the Pennsylvania College of Optometry in Philadelphia.

Tunnel vision, caused by the genetic disease retinitis pigmentosa, is considered incurable and afflicts an estimated one million people in the United States and millions more abroad. Victims are robbed of side or peripheral vision and see only through a central tunnel.

"When wearing the glasses, the patient can see twice as much on the horizontal plane with everything at the same height as before," said Dr. Feinbloom, 79.

The glasses weigh 3½ ounces (105 grams), cost \$2,000 and can only be made by experts in precision optics and makers of camera or other high-quality lenses.

Clinical testing was performed at the Feinbloom Center and by specialists in New York; Los Angeles; Tampa, Florida; Flint, Michigan; and Buenos Aires.

Dr. Feinbloom's report on the trials, presented at December's annual meeting of the American Academy of Optometry in Houston, said 80 percent of 169 people fitted with the glasses during an eight-month period were helped.

The patients, aged 12 to 71, gained a major increase in horizontal fields of vision, some as great as 180 percent.

"In more than 50 percent of the cases, the patients enjoyed immediate improvement in mobility," Dr. Feinbloom said. "They were able to walk around freely both indoors and outdoors and orient themselves in crowds. When retested weeks later, they showed additional improvement."

Retinitis pigmentosa causes degeneration of light cells of the retina, first causing night blindness then the loss of side vision in the daytime. Dr. Feinbloom said victims find it hard to get and keep jobs, do household tasks or keep up with schoolwork.

Dr. Feinbloom said the glasses are a combination of two to four lenses, depending on individual need, that form a reverse cylindrical telescope.

"This causes objects in the horizontal plane of vision to become much thinner while the vertical plane is unchanged," he said.

"Thus, they can see twice as much on the horizontal plane as before," Dr. Feinbloom, who refuses to patent his inventions, a few years

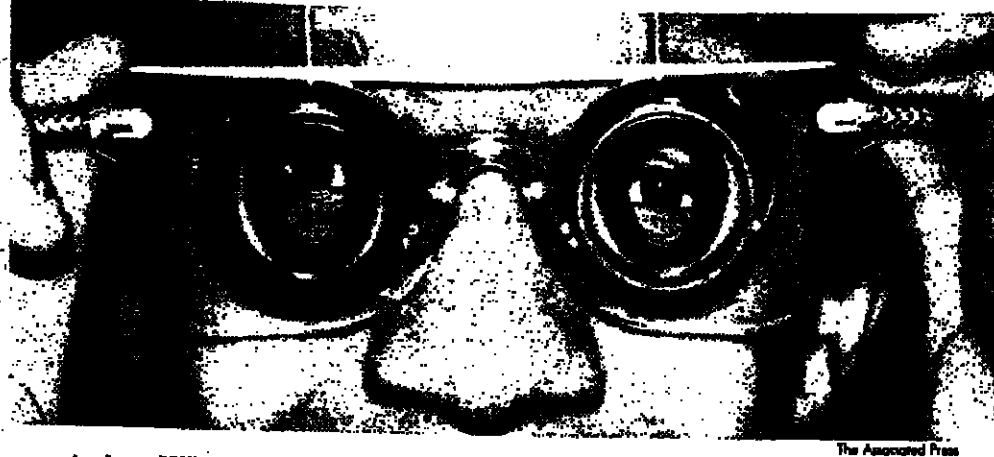


A tunnel-vision patient's normal field of vision.



With new lenses, patient's field of view is much wider.

ago created glasses inspired by the bumblebee's optic system, with three tiny telescopes mounted on each lens of regular glasses. They now are customized for about 700 people a year, he said.



Andrew Wilkins, 12, with new lenses designed to aid victims of tunnel vision.

U.S. Reportedly Spending Millions on 'Psychic Warfare'

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United States has spent millions of dollars, according to three new reports, on secret projects to investigate extrasensory phenomena and to see if the power of the human mind can be harnessed to perform acts of espionage and war — penetrating secret files, locating submarines, blowing up guided missiles in flight.

One of the reports says concern about a psychic arms gap reached as high as the White House in at least one instance.

The Pentagon denies that it is spending money on psychic research. But assertions to the contrary appear in a trio of new books, one just published and two scheduled to be released this spring, and in a series of interviews in which past Pentagon officials and scientists who study the paranormal discussed what they contended was a decades-long quest.

What emerges is a picture of both superpowers trying to master such esoteric as extrasensory perception, telepathy, clairvoyance and psychokinesis.

For more than a century sci-

tists have clashed over what is now called parapsychology. Some see it as a legitimate field of study led by bold visionaries, while others deny it as a pseudoscience rife with charlatans and naive researchers mired in self-deception. The assertions that the Pentagon, with its sober mandate of maintaining U.S. security, is a leading patron of psychic research in the United States has brought the controversy to a boil.

Advocates such as Representative Charlie Rose, Democrat of North Carolina and a member of the Select Committee on Intelligence, say the possibility of psychic warfare is all too real and might one day call for a crash program similar to the Manhattan Project, which built the first atom bomb.

Skeptics say that psychic power is a hocus-magical and that scientific verification for it has been impossible to obtain. "You can't get it in the open laboratory," said Dr. Paul Kurtz, a philosopher at the State University of New York at Buffalo who is chairman of the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal. "What makes the military think they'll get it behind closed doors?"

Despite their doubts, however, Dr. Kurtz and other skeptics reluctantly endorse such research.

"The Defense Department would be derelict in its duty if it didn't pay attention to the long shots," said Dr. Marcello Truzzi of the Michigan-based Center for Scientific Anomalies Research. "But it's paradoxical, since the fact that they're looking into it doesn't make it real."

A Pentagon spokesman went so far as to deny that the Defense Department today "spent a nickel" on psychic research, but he also suggested that he could not acknowledge the existence of highly classified projects.

The most detailed study of a set of psychic experiments comes from "The Mind Race," by Dr. Russell Targ and Keith Harary, to be published this spring by Villard Books, a division of Random House.

Dr. Targ, a physicist with expertise in lasers, optics and microwaves, worked for a decade at SRI International on what he calls a multimillion-dollar program of psychic research financed by the Defense Department and intelligence agencies.

The key experiments had to do with what Dr. Targ calls "remote viewing," in which gifted individuals were said to be able to describe distant locations, events and objects. In 1976, for instance, a "viewer" in California tried to pick up sensations Dr. Targ was experiencing in New York at a site chosen minutes before the test.

On a computer tied into the network of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the viewer in California typed an impression. "The first image I got was of a cement depression — as if a dry fountain — with a cement post in the middle or inside. There seemed to be pigeons off to the right flying around the surface of the depression." Indeed, writes Dr. Targ, the test site — the central fountain in Washington Square Park — was dry, had a post in the middle from which water could be sprayed, and was surrounded by pigeons.

In "Mind Wars," to be published this spring by St. Martin's Press, Ronald M. McRae contends that psychic research was used to evaluate the MX missile "shell-game" plan, a \$40-billion or so basing scheme in which each MX missile would be secretly shifted among a bevy of concrete bunkers.

Quoting a former White House aide, Mr. McRae says that the Pentagon set up experiments in which psychics guessed the position of targets, and that results were positive enough to suggest MX vulnerability. The former aide, Barbara Honneger, who holds a degree in parapsychology, left the Reagan administration last fall in a controversy over women's programs.

Such episodes, Mr. McRae says, are part of a "30-year record of psychic research in the CIA, the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, NASA, and the Defense Intelligence Agency." Mr. McRae, a former reporter for the columnist Jack Anderson, says his research indicates the Pentagon has spent about \$6 million annually on psychic research in recent years.

Retired Lieutenant General Daniel O. Graham of the Army, former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency, said in an interview that \$6 million sounded too high, but he acknowledged that the military had spent considerable sums on psychic research.

WHATEVER the amount of money, Mr. McRae says tracking it is difficult. The CIA conveys some money for psychic research through private institutions, according to Mr. McRae, who cites an agency memorandum warning that the funds should "carry no identifica-

CURRENTS

Answer to Island Mystery Is Proposed

LONDON (UPI) — A solution to the disappearance of the Pacific Island culture responsible for the giant statues on Easter Island has been suggested by two researchers from Hull University.

I.R. Flenley and Sarah M. King said in a communication to the scientific magazine *Nature* that they studied fossil pollen dating back up to 37,000 years on the island, one of the most isolated pieces of inhabited land in the world.

They concluded that the "unique megalithic culture" of Easter Island, which is now a dependency of Chile, collapsed because the island was completely deforested, partly to get logs on which to roll the giant statues into place. Its vegetation now is mostly grass, as it was when the island was discovered by the Dutch on Easter Day, 1722.

Drug Limits Damage to Heart Muscle

BOSTON (UPI) — Damage to heart muscle from heart attacks can be reduced by a drug given immediately after the attack, according to an international medical research group.

The drug, timolol, reduces the heart's oxygen requirements, which allows much of the muscle deprived of blood to survive while the heart reestablishes circulation to the damaged area, the International Collaborative Study Group reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Timolol, marketed as Blocadren, was the first of the drugs known as beta blockers approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in heart attack survivors to prevent repeat attacks. A Norwegian study demonstrated in 1981 that timolol benefited heart attack survivors, but the new study is believed to be the first to demonstrate that the drug decreases damage to the heart.

Antarctic Eggs Hatch in San Diego

SAN DIEGO (AP) — When Frank Todd, bird curator at the Sea World marine park here, returned last month from a five-week expedition to Antarctica with about 300 eggs representing nine species of birds, "our feeling was, if we could hatch at least 50 percent, and then raise 70 percent of those, we would be very, very pleased."

But the latest effort in an attempt to start a self-sustaining Antarctic colony at Sea World, which already has the world's largest captive collection of penguins, will probably be even more successful than that. Mr. Todd said after the eggs began hatching late last month.

He said that, if left in the wild, the birds, mainly gentoo and chinstrap penguins, would have died, since all the eggs were taken from two-egg clutches and the parents generally raise only one. Mr. Todd took the eggs in an attempt to do away with the difficult transport of live birds for breeding.

Silicone Balloon Fights Blood Clots

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Doctors are using a new kind of tiny balloon to pull clots out of blood vessels without surgery. The device, developed by a team at Michael Reese Hospital and Chicago Medical School, is being tested in hospitals across the country, according to Dr. Edward Goldberg, the team leader.

The technique itself is two decades old. But the Chicago researchers used a different material, silicone, for the balloon and the catheter to which it is attached. Traditional catheters are made of vinyl with a latex balloon tied on. Dr. Goldberg said a latex balloon can come off inside a blood vessel, though this does not occur frequently, and latex balloons have also been known to break into pieces. He said silicone is slicker than latex and takes less pressure to inflate, and is flexible enough to be used in blood vessels of the brain where surgery would be impossible.

Plastic Wrap Triples Citrus Shelf Life

WASHINGTON (AP) — A plastic wrap developed by U.S. and Israeli scientists will triple the shelf life of fresh lemons and grapefruits, the U.S. Agriculture Department says.

The film of polyethylene, a plastic made from petroleum, was developed in Israel. It is less than half the thickness of food wraps now in use, the department said. It allows some gases to escape and takes in others that keep the fruit fresh. Some U.S. companies are testing the wrap on shipments to Japan.

The project was financed by the U.S.-Israeli Binational Agricultural Research and Development Fund, which is perfecting the new film and working on methods to control decay in fruit after it is wrapped.

Calcium's Role in Learning Studied

NEW YORK (NYT) — Focusing on the role of calcium in the learning process, researchers at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts are running a school for sea snails, trying to teach *Hermisenda crassicornis* to respond to selected stimuli.

Dr. Daniel L. Alkon and his colleagues from Woods Hole's Marine Biological Laboratory reported on their work at a conference on learning mechanisms at Woods Hole. They said they had found that elevated calcium levels activated enzymes in the snail's nervous system that caused changes in cellular proteins believed to store learned information.

Parallel findings in higher animals were presented by Dr. Gary Lynch of the University of California at Irvine, who found that lowering calcium levels in the hippocampus of a rat's brain prevented learning.

Sinus Infection Linked to Infertility

BOSTON (AP) — An obscure sinus and lung infection called Young's syndrome appears to be a relatively common cause of infertility in men, Australian researchers report in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. They said 3 percent of the patients at one male fertility clinic had had this disorder, which was first described in 1978. It causes a cough and inflammation of the sinuses. It often strikes in early childhood.

The study directed by Dr. David J. Handelsman of the University of Sydney found that men who had the disorder produced normal amounts of sperm, but none was released because a duct in the testes was blocked.

Hooding Lights Helps Hawaiian Birds

NEW YORK (NYT) — Scientists at the University of Wisconsin in Madison are trying to find out what causes night-migrating birds, navigating by moon and stars, to be led astray by city lights.

The researchers are observing Newell's shearwaters, birds that nest on Kauai, Hawaii. At a large hotel in Kauai, where 28 big security lights account for about 500 downed shearwaters each fall, the scientists placed metal shields over 16 lights, deflecting the light downward. The remaining lights were hooded on alternate nights for two years.

On the nights the hoods were in place, bird deaths decreased nearly 40 percent. Island officials have now agreed to hood all street lights. The scientists are also studying how and what the birds see, hoping that such information may lead to a better understanding of night navigation.

Maintenance made in Germany.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

The Super Bowl Indicator: Can It Produce Big Victories on Market?

It is well documented that many male investors first leisurely peruse the sports page in the morning newspaper before turning warily to the financial section for the stark reality of whether their assets survived another harrowing day on Wall Street.

Until recently this phenomenon baffled social scientists, but now the link between sports and the stock market has been firmly established: the Super Bowl Indicator.

When the Los Angeles Raiders take the field Sunday against the Washington Redskins more is at stake than a mere game, or even the championship of the National Football League.

What promises to be determined — as it has for the 17 years since the first Super Bowl was played in 1967 — is whether Wall Street will go up or down in the year ahead.

Purists may quibble that on the Dow Jones average the Super Bowl Indicator has suffered two near misses (1970 and 1978) and fumbled once on the Standard & Poor's 500 index — in 1970 when stocks advanced 0.1 percent — but as measured by the Standard & Poor's 400 and the broader New York Stock Exchange composite it has been infallible.

Simply put, the indicator flashes "bull" if the winner is from the National Football Conference (or is an "old" NFL team now in the American Football Conference, such as Pittsburgh or Baltimore). But if an American Conference team wins the Super Bowl, such as Los Angeles in Sunday's game, the "bears" will dominate Wall Street for 1984.

Last year, for example, the NFC representative, Washington, beat Miami, the AFC entrant, and sure enough, the S&P 500 climbed 15 percent in 1983. The Redskins are favored Sunday but the Raiders are, well, mean as bears.

Other indicators abound on Wall Street, offering amusement and edification. One that qualifies on both counts is the "Leona Index."

Leona owns a bar bearing her name on an island in Lake Superior. As related by Robert Farrell, chief market analyst for Merrill Lynch, the index flashes a sell signal for an individual stock when Leona gets around to buying that company's product — the theory being that by that time everybody else already owns it, with no one left to buy.

It worked a year and a half ago when a Merrill Lynch broker in Minneapolis who visits Leona's periodically noticed that her bar sported two new Atari video games. Armed with this intelligence, he sold Warner Communications shortly before the washout in its stock.

Next, Leona modernized her bar with an Apple Computer. This noted, the broker had clients out of the stock within 10 points of its high before it took a plunge. On the latest excursion to Leona's, he discovered that she had bought a new Subaru — another high-flying stock. So it's one. Mr. Farrell warns, that investors "might want to keep an eye on it."

Mr. Farrell, who completed his annual trip to Europe earlier this week, said that the chief concern of European portfolio managers is how the dollar will fare this year against other currencies.

Last year, he pointed out, "many in Europe hedged too early and didn't take advantage of the sharp rise. They are worried now about the dollar peaking in 1984," he said. "Generally, the feeling is the same as the U.S. — subdued optimism," he added.

Managers Hope for 'Catch-Up Year'

In 1983, 70 percent of U.S. money managers underperformed the stock market averages. Mr. Farrell noted, and he estimates that European counterparts did equally poorly. "They look to 1984 as a catch-up year for Wall Street compared with other world exchanges."

He sees a "move — not a stampede" — above 1,300 on the Dow by the end of the year, with "a peak" in February or March.

Then he predicts a "speculative sell-off" extending into midyear with the secondary stocks hardest hit. He figures that the Dow will drop 12 to 20 percent from whatever high it reaches near term.

In the longer view, Mr. Farrell sees Wall Street remaining in the bull market that he said began almost a decade ago, and he thinks the market will go "much higher" in the next three to five years.

"The cycle is for stocks to go from undervaluation to overvaluation," he observed. "Aggressive growth stocks got overvalued last year."

Mr. Farrell said that what investors must ask themselves now is: "Where is the bull market youngest?" He says the answer is in big-capitalization stocks, the so-called blue chips.

Stocks that he said should do well "as the steady earnings get more attention" are consumer growth issues, notably R.J. Reynolds, Revco D.S. & D.K., Longs Drug, Johnson & Johnson, Squibb, Sterling Drug and Syntex.

Large capital-growth favorites are IBM, General Electric, Emerson Electric, Square D, Black & Decker and RCA. He likes the nonnuclear utilities, namely General Telephone, Utah Power, Wisconsin Public Service and Oklahoma Gas & Electric.

CURRENCY RATES

Official foreign exchange rates on Jan. 18, excluding fees.
100 U.S. dollars = 100 U.S. dollars. New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Amsterdam	2.1605	4.54	112.5	1.82	0.354	141.59	135.57	1.25	1.25
Brussels	27.47	80.85	20.40	6.70	3.32	18.33	25.63	34.57	34.57
Frankfurt	28.16	2.16	32.71	1.68	0.85	4.81	12.80	1.25	1.25
London	1.4125	1.4125	12.12	1.12	0.85	8.91	3.18	20.97	20.97
Madrid	167.00	2.00	607.28	19.61	59.49	27.74	73.21	7.39	7.39
New York	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Paris	6.1614	12.13	305.79	1.00	0.85	27.12	14.94	28.65	1.25
Tokyo	234.23	20.02	33.19	27.22	33.75	73.94	407.70	10.50	10.50
Zurich	2.2093	3.1507	77.45	25.95	0.131	70.71	3.8957	—	—
1 BCU	0.8204	0.5091	2.5532	4.9794	1.2746	2.5419	46.1044	1.7969	182.435
1 SDR	1.2046	0.75431	3.9139	8.71	1.78476	3.7794	37.4457	2.5167	262.247

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1 Swiss	1.4036	1.4036	1.4036	1.4036	1.4036	1.4036	1.4036	1.4036	1.4036
1 Australian	1.3092	1.3092	1.3092	1.3092	1.3092	1.3092	1.3092	1.3092	1.3092
1 Canadian	0.7693	0.7693	0.7693	0.7693	0.7693	0.7693	0.7693	0.7693	0.7693
1 Japanese	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26
1 West German	1.4336	1.4336	1.4336	1.4336	1.4336	1.4336	1.4336	1.4336	1.4336
1 French	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595
1 Italian	1.3636	1.3636	1.3636	1.3636	1.3636	1.3636	1.3636	1.3636	1.3636
1 Dutch	2.2037	2.2037	2.2037	2.2037	2.2037	2.2037	2.2037	2.2037	2.2037
1 Belgian	36.3636	36.3636	36.3636	36.3636	36.3636	36.3636	36.3636	36.3636	36.3636
1 Greek	340.75	340.75	340.75	340.75	340.75	340.75	340.75	340.75	340.75
1 Hong Kong	7.7556	7.7556	7.7556	7.7556	7.7556	7.7556	7.7556	7.7556	7.7556

1 Swiss franc = 1.4036 U.S. dollars. 1 U.S. dollar = 0.7091 Swiss francs.
1 Canadian dollar = 0.7693 U.S. dollars. 1 U.S. dollar = 1.3009 Canadian dollars.
1 Japanese yen = 0.00736 U.S. dollars. 1 U.S. dollar = 136.07 Japanese yen.
1 West German mark = 0.4836 U.S. dollars. 1 U.S. dollar = 2.0677 West German marks.
1 French franc = 0.0163 U.S. dollars. 1 U.S. dollar = 61.93 French francs.
1 Italian lire = 0.0002 U.S. dollars. 1 U.S. dollar = 493.63 Italian lire.
1 Dutch guilder = 0.3760 U.S. dollars. 1 U.S. dollar = 2.6822 Dutch guilders.
1 Belgian franc = 0.0248 U.S. dollars. 1 U.S. dollar = 40.3399 Belgian francs.
1 Greek drachma = 0.0002 U.S. dollars. 1 U.S. dollar = 200.484 Greek drachmas.
1 Hong Kong dollar = 0.078 U.S. dollars. 1 U.S. dollar = 12.7986 Hong Kong dollars.

INTEREST RATES

Jan. 18

	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	30Y
1M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
6M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
1Y	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States

Discount Rate 9 1/4 %

Federal Funds 9 1/4 %

Prime Rate 10 1/4 %

Broker Loan Rate 10 1/4 %

Comm. Paper, 30-179 days 9 1/4 %

3-month Treasury Bills 9 1/4 %

4-month Treasury Bills 9 1/4 %

CDs 30-99 days 9 1/4 %

CDs 90-359 days 9 1/4 %

West Germany

Lombard Rate 5.50 %

Overnight Rate 5.50 %

One Month Interbank 5.50 %

3-month Interbank 5.50 %

6-month Interbank 5.50 %

Japan

Discount Rate 5 %

Call Money 5 %

30-day Interbank 5 %

Source: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank.

Pennzoil Set to Raise Getty Bid

Reuters

HOUSTON — Pennzoil Co. is prepared to raise its tender offer for Getty Oil Co. to \$125 dollars a share for 23.4 million shares, or about 30 percent of the total outstanding stock, Pennzoil said Wednesday.

The offer would match a \$9.9-billion bid from Texaco Inc., which pre-empted Pennzoil's offer on Dec. 28 to buy 20 percent, or 16 million Getty shares, at \$20 a share.

On Jan. 10, Pennzoil filed suit against both Texaco and the main shareholders of Getty, after Texaco signed a formal agreement on Jan. 8 to buy most outstanding Getty shares at \$125 a share.

In the lawsuit, filed in Delaware Chancery court, Pennzoil said that its bid had been accepted by Getty's major shareholders. That offer is scheduled to expire next Wednesday.

The new Pennzoil offer, contained in a supplement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, included several conditions.

One was that a final order be issued by the Delaware Chancery court granting "specific performance" of the principal terms of Pennzoil's previous agreement with Getty. That accord was approved by the Getty board on Jan. 3.

Alternatively, Pennzoil said, it would raise its offer if the Texaco offer is withdrawn, or if Texaco is legally prohibited from acquiring Getty shares, or if the Sarah C. Getty Trust is prevented by court order from selling its shares to Texaco.

The trust side with Pennzoil, a spokesman for Pennzoil said Wednesday. United Press International reported from Tulsa.

Lawyers for Pennzoil filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court in Tulsa Tuesday against Texaco and Getty, asking that a federal judge "enjoin and restrain" Texaco from acquiring Getty's assets.

Pennzoil also said it had filed an amended report seeking approval to acquire up to 50 percent of Getty's shares. It had previously received clearance to acquire up to 25 percent.

Center of the 'Oil Patch'

A lawsuit to prevent Texaco from acquiring Getty Oil Co. has been filed in Tulsa, Oklahoma, so that judges in "the center of the oil patch" will side with Pennzoil, a spokesman for Pennzoil said Wednesday. United Press International reported from Tulsa.

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Managers Hope for 'Catch-Up Year'

In 1983, 70 percent of U.S. money managers underperformed the stock market averages. Mr. Farrell noted, and he estimates that European counterparts did equally poorly. "They look to 1984 as a catch-up year for Wall Street compared with other world exchanges."

He sees a "move — not a stampede" — above 1,300 on the Dow by the end of the year, with "a peak" in February or March.

Then he predicts a "speculative sell-off" extending into midyear with the secondary stocks hardest hit. He figures that the Dow will drop 12 to 20 percent from whatever high it reaches near term.

In the longer view, Mr. Farrell sees Wall Street remaining in the bull market that he said began almost a decade ago, and he thinks the market will go "much higher" in the next three to five years.

"The cycle is for stocks to go from undervaluation to overvaluation," he observed. "Aggressive growth stocks got overvalued last year."

Mr. Farrell said that what investors must ask themselves now is: "Where is the bull market youngest?" He says the answer is in big-capitalization stocks, the so-called blue chips.

Stocks that he said should do well "as the steady earnings get more attention" are consumer growth issues, notably R.J. Reynolds, Revco D.S. & D.K., Longs Drug, Johnson & Johnson, Squibb, Sterling Drug and Syntex.

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Commonwealth Edison's Byron Nuclear Power Station, left, which has been denied an operating license, and the Marble Hill power plant project, which has been canceled.

2 Events Stun U.S. Nuclear Industry

License Denial, Project Cancellation Stir Doubts

By Thomas J. Lucick

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the last week, the U.S. nuclear-energy industry has been rocked by what many analysts say are two potentially destructive developments.

First, the federal government for the first time denied a utility permission to operate a newly completed nuclear plant. Second, a nuclear-power plant was scrapped nearer to completion and with more money invested in it than ever before.

A Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensing board told Commonwealth Edison Co. last Friday that the utility could not operate the nearly completed \$3.35-billion Byron Nuclear Power Station near Rockford, Illinois, because of inadequate quality controls during its construction.

Although most industry experts expect that plant to eventually receive clearance, they also say the NRC action indicates a previously unheard-of willingness to judge a completed plant unsafe and keep from starting up.

Then Monday, Public Service Co. of Indiana announced that it was abandoning its Marble Hill, nuclear plant, even though \$2.5 billion had been spent and the unit was 50 percent finished.

Marble Hill was known to be in considerable financial trouble. But industry experts now say that the plant's demise not only raises doubts about the survival of the relatively small Indiana utility, but also will make investors and utility planners even more skeptical about the commercial viability of other projects nearing completion.

After what has happened at Marble Hill, the industry and its financial backers "have to be more nervous," said William Haugen of E.F. Hutton. "If this can happen to Commonwealth Edison, which is perceived as the best in the industry, it can happen to anybody," said Judith B. Warrick of Dean Witter Reynolds. She characterized the NRC decision as "very distressing for the whole industry."

Of the 60 nuclear plants now under construction, about three-quarters are more than half complete. Most of them have had rapidly rising costs, construction delays and other problems, but only a handful to the extent of those at Marble Hill.

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NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ATT	1,117	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	+1/4
AMR	749	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	+1/4
IBM	651	111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
GE	587	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/4	+1/4
Merck	451	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	387	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	351	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/4	+1/4
Walt Disney	317	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	287	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	+1/4
IBM	251	111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
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Walt Disney	87	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones Industrial Average	2,225.25	2,235.25	2,215.25	2,225.25	+10.00
Dow Jones Transportation Average	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
Dow Jones Utility Average	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00

NYSE Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE Composite	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
NYSE Industrial	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
NYSE Transportation	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
NYSE Utility	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 3 p.m. 93,590,000
Prev. 3 p.m. Vol. 75,070,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 111,340,400

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX Composite	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
AMEX Industrial	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
AMEX Transportation	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
AMEX Utility	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00

NASDAQ Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NASDAQ Composite	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
NASDAQ Industrial	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
NASDAQ Transportation	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
NASDAQ Utility	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00

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Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

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Standard & Pools Index

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Standard & Pools Industrial	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
Standard & Pools Transportation	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
Standard & Pools Utility	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones Bond Average	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
Dow Jones Industrial	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
Dow Jones Transportation	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
Dow Jones Utility	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00

AMEX Stock Index

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AMEX Industrial	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
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Standard & Pools Transportation	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00
Standard & Pools Utility	1,115.25	1,125.25	1,105.25	1,115.25	+10.00

347	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0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BUSINESS BRIEFS

BAT Says Eagle Bid Is Unconditional And That Offer Has Been Extended

LONDON (Reuters) — BAT Industries PLC said Wednesday that its bid for Eagle Star Holdings PLC has become unconditional in all respects, and that the offer has been extended until further notice.

A BAT spokesman said his company's stake in Eagle Star now exceeds 50 percent, including acceptances, following Wednesday's purchase of the about 30 percent interest held by Allianz Versicherungs AG.

BAT is offering 700 pence (\$9.8) a share, with an alternative offer consisting of 234 pence in cash, 233 pence in BAT loan stock and 233 pence in BAT capital notes per Eagle Star share. Allianz conceded victory to BAT in the takeover battle at the end of last month.

Matsushita Sees Record Profits, Sales

TOKYO (Reuters) — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Wednesday it hopes for a 9 percent rise in sales to a record 2,970 trillion yen (\$12.75 billion) in fiscal 1984. The company also expects record profit of 210 billion yen, an 11 percent increase from last year's figure.

The company reported post-tax earnings for the year ended last Nov. 20 of about 97.48 billion yen, up from 95.67 billion yen, on sales of about 2,725 trillion yen, up from 2,473 trillion a year earlier.

U.S. Housing Starts Decline 5%

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Housing starts in the United States declined 5 percent in December from November to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.7 million units, the Commerce Department said Wednesday.

The December performance, which still left starts 30 percent higher than a year earlier, followed a revised 6 percent November rise, originally reported at 6.4 percent.

Despite the December decline, housing starts were estimated at 1.7 million for all last year, up 60 percent from the 1982 level, and the best year since 1979.

Olivetti Acquires Software Stakes

IVREA, Italy (Reuters) — Olivetti said Wednesday it has acquired 20 percent equity stakes in two software distribution companies operating in Italy and the United States. No price was given.

Editorial: Olivetti, one of the concerns, specializes in software for personal computers used in offices in Italy. The other, Intersoft, markets software for personal computers on the U.S. market under the Lifboat label.

President Selected by Commodore

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — The president of the U.S. unit of Netherlands-based Thyssen-Bornemisze NV, Marshall F. Smith, has been named president and chief executive officer of Commodore International.

A close associate of Commodore's chairman, Irving Gould, Mr. Smith succeeds Jack Tramiel in the home-computer and business-machines company.

Mr. Smith, 54, was chosen because of his knowledge of manufacturing and corporate finance, and his four-year association with Mr. Gould, Commodore said Tuesday.

Mobil Submits Canadian Gas Plan

TORONTO (Reuters) — Mobil Oil Canada, a unit of Mobil Corp., said it filed a \$2.9-billion development plan with Canada's oil and gas lands administration for the venture gas field offshore Nova Scotia.

The company's partners in the venture field are Petro-Canada, Texaco Canada Resources, Nova Scotia Resources and East Coast Energy.

Under the plan, production of natural gas and condensate would begin in mid-1988 from nine wells to be drilled to meet anticipated initial market demand. Eighteen months later, after seven more wells are drilled, a total of 16 wells would be capable of producing an average of 11.4 million cubic meters, or 400 million cubic feet, of gas a day.

Pilots to Appeal Continental Ruling

HOUSTON (UPI) — The Air Line Pilots Association said it would appeal a federal bankruptcy court ruling that Continental Airlines had acted properly by seeking court-protected reorganization.

The association and unions representing flight attendants and mechanics at the airline had asked a U.S. bankruptcy judge, R.F. Wheeler Jr., to dismiss Continental's Chapter 11 petition, claiming that it was an attempt to break the unions. Mr. Wheeler Tuesday rejected the argument and ruled that Continental had valid reasons for its actions.

The battle between Continental and ALPA, the Union of Flight Attendants and the International Association of Machinists began last September, when Continental filed for reorganization. The company stopped flying for two days, and then resumed flying a reduced schedule with one-third of its employees working at half pay.

Warner Amex Cuts Back on System

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — Warner Amex QUBE, which once said its two-way programming would revolutionize the communications industry "the way television superseded radio," has pulled the plug on part of its system because of too little advertising and too few viewers.

QUBE officials said that elimination of its network programs, broadcast from Columbus to five other U.S. cities, would cost 37 employees their jobs. About 10 other employees at QUBE's network headquarters will continue working, officials said.

A Warner spokesman said the dismissals affected employees involved in the production of nightly interactive programming for the network. Such programs allow QUBE subscribers to participate by pushing buttons on consoles in their homes.

"What we are doing is discontinuing that programming because we find it has not generated enough advertising support or consumer interest," the spokesman said.

2 Events Stun U.S. Nuclear Industry

(Continued from Page 9)

said it is considering scrapping its Zimmer plant in Ohio. The utility has already spent \$1.6 billion on the project but, because of safety-related construction problems, now estimates that it would have to spend another \$1.5 billion to meet federal standards.

Other utilities with severely troubled nuclear projects include Long Island Lighting Co., whose Shoreham nuclear plant is nearly complete at a cost of \$4 billion but has not received an operating license, and the Seabrook Nuclear Power Station, under construction by a consortium led by Public Service Co. of New Hampshire.

Mrs. Warrick of Dean Witter and others said that if the ruling by the NRC's licensing board reflects a new, tougher stance at the agency, many more nuclear projects could be in for closer scrutiny.

"The Byron project wasn't on anybody's list as a problem," she said, adding that if the license committee ruling stands, "it's impossible to know how many other plants would be in trouble."

She estimated that at least a dozen utilities would apply for operating licenses for new reactors this year.

But the Chicago utility was optimistic about its prospects. Irene Johnson, a Commonwealth Edison spokeswoman, said the company expects the license ruling to be overturned and the Byron project to have "a very short delay, if any at all."

She said the company is considering three options. First, it can ask the three-member license committee to reconsider its ruling. Second, it can ask for a review of the committee's decision by a licensing appeals board. And third, Commonwealth Edison could appeal directly to the five members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.



Sites of four troubled nuclear plants in the Midwest.

who have rarely acted directly on license applications.

Construction on the Byron station, consisting of two nuclear reactors, began in 1974. The application that the NRC rejected was for permission to begin loading fuel and preparing one of the two reactors to go into operation late this year. The second reactor was

Portugal to Build Tracking Station

The Associated Press LISBON — Portugal has "a commitment" to build a satellite tracking station on its soil for use by the United States, Defense Minister Carlos Mota Pinto said in an interview published Wednesday.

Mr. Mota Pinto told the Portuguese news agency, Noticias da Portugal, that no site had been chosen for the tracking station. The talks on the station took place after the signing Dec. 13 of a seven-year extension of U.S. rights to Lajes Air Base in the Azores.

Mr. Mota Pinto said he would discuss details of the Lajes agreement with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Vice President George Bush during his visit to the United States next week.

Victor Combines Camera, VTR

By Michael Schrage

WASHINGTON Post Service WASHINGTON — International Business Machines Corp., which became the biggest seller of personal computers within two years of its entry into the market, is considering seeking a major role in the related software business.

The "Videomovie," a one-piece system that includes an integrated color video camera and VHS-format tape recorder, weighs 1.9 kilograms (4.18 pounds), company officials said. They described it as the smallest and lightest such system in the world but did not give its dimensions.

The company plans to market the machine in the United States this spring and in West Europe in the summer, they said. Production will start at a rate of 300,000 units a month, they said. The new instrument will be sold for 388,000 yen (\$1,234) in Japan, the officials said.

"IBM will flex its muscles in the software market," said the president of a Silicon Valley software company Tuesday. "The question

IBM Said to Study Major New Role in Software

By Michael Schrage

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — International Business Machines Corp., which became the biggest seller of personal computers within two years of its entry into the market, is considering seeking a major role in the related software business.

The world's largest computer company, which currently distributes several brands of software for its popular IBM PC, is exploring the possibility of buying a stake in some of the companies that write those programs, the sources said.

IBM is also reported to be weighing the idea of putting more software directly onto the silicon chips that operate its computers, reducing their customers' need to buy basic software produced by other companies.

"IBM will flex its muscles in the software market," said the president of a Silicon Valley software company Tuesday. "The question

is how they will balance control with profit maximization."

IBM officials declined comment. A move into software would follow recent aggressive actions by the company to buy its way into new markets. Last year, IBM acquired a significant minority share in Rolm, a major telecommunications equipment maker, and Intel, one of the world's leading silicon chip makers and a major supplier to IBM.

The personal computer software market, expected to grow at least \$5 billion over the next three years, is seen as a logical extension of IBM's efforts to establish itself firmly in every sector of the information-processing industry.

"IBM wants to be vertically integrated," said an industry analyst. "I don't see this as a question of whether or not."

When IBM originally launched its personal computer, it encouraged software companies to write programs for the machine, reversing its earlier practice of blocking alternative suppliers for its sys-

tems. This "open architecture" approach assured a flow of software that helped turn the IBM PC into an industry standard, with competing hardware companies advertising their machines as "IBM-compatible."

Employing chips that contain programs for word processing, data-base management and electronic spreadsheets etched onto silicon could undercut software companies selling similar programs on floppy disks. Economies of scale would enable IBM to produce these state-of-the-art chips at only a few dollars apiece.

IBM is said to be discussing this "software chip" approach for its planned portable computer, letting the user press a button rather than switch a floppy disk to shift from one program to another. Another advantage to this approach is that it frees up more of the computer's memory for calculations and processing.

Literally hundreds of small companies from Silicon Valley to the

Boston area's Route 128 currently write software for IBM. However, IBM does not derive any significant revenues from those software sales for its machine.

Certain factions in IBM's corporate headquarters and in the division that produces the PC argue that the company should become an active investor in many of the smaller software companies.

However, says one IBM source, "We don't want to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs" and ruin relationships with the software suppliers that helped make the IBM PC so successful.

IBM would find it "very hard to do it delicately and do it right," says Esther Dyson, who follows the personal computer industry. "It's like trying to catch a butterfly — you can damage the wings or it can fly away."

But John Couch, who helped develop Apple Computer Co.'s Lisa computer and now is a consultant to various software companies, points out that IBM has more to

gain than it does to lose if it moves into software. "IBM will take an equity position in a lot of companies to hedge their bets," he says. "They'll be like venture capitalists. They'll be big winners on some companies and lose on others. But given their strength, they're going to make a lot of money by being in software business."

However, one software company president disagrees. "IBM goes with proven winners and there aren't any in the field yet," he asserted. "IBM will wait until one or two emerge and then they'll buy."

IBM currently has a small in-house software publishing group that distributed roughly 50 titles last year. The consensus of industry analysts is that, rather than beef up its in-house resources, IBM will look outside to acquire the companies to produce the kind of programs it wants. Indeed, says Mr. Couch, some software companies depend so heavily on their revenues from their IBM PC sales that they "practically are owned by IBM."

Official Misgivings Dog Japan's Vow to Promote Stronger Yen

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — A Japanese promise to liberalize capital markets and promote a stronger yen is confronting some hard bureaucratic realities that are making change slow in coming and modest in scope.

The pledge was heralded as a major event timed to President Ronald Reagan's visit here in November, and as an important turning point in the effort to roll back Japan's large trade surpluses.

Despite some initial modest changes since then, there is doubt about how far the Japanese government will proceed, and skepticism over whether the changes will have the intended effect of strengthening the yen.

Japan will definitely move to ease rules governing foreign-exchange transactions in trade, and the government has made it somewhat easier for foreign banks to obtain yen by issuing certificates of deposit here.

But on other matters, Japan seems prepared to meet its pledges

in ways that would have minimal effect.

For example, Ministry of Finance officials confirmed last week that they will, as promised, submit legislation permitting the government to issue so-called "Nakaseko bonds," named for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakaseko, in foreign markets.

At the same time, they said that there is no plan actually to issue those bonds and that, in fact, none will be issued until the gap between Japanese and U.S. interest rates is virtually wiped out.

Similarly, officials said the past policy of refusing all bond issues by Japan-based corporations would be eased only slightly, if at all.

The theory behind the measures agreed upon with the United States is that if restraints are eased on the flow of capital, the yen will face high demand abroad and will become an international currency similar to the dollar.

It would then appreciate in value against the dollar, making U.S. exports cheaper and Japan's more expensive. Thus, the currently large

trade surplus on Japan's side would be reduced.

Japan's Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan have been reluctant to ease restraints. They fear a loss of control over money supply and interest rates if large amounts of yen go abroad. Today, all yen funds loaned overseas must be approved.

One result is that the U.S. dollar remains the transaction currency of most Japanese trade. Only 40 percent of its exports and 3 percent of its imports are financed in yen.

Some analysts believe Japan's institutions will bend to some degree under U.S. pressures. "I feel that the Finance Ministry would like to change now but it will take time," said Junjiro Eguchi of Nomura Research Co.

He compared the decision with the problem of giving in to U.S. pressures for import liberalization of beef and citrus products.

"The Japanese government has no bargaining position in the case of beef and oranges, so they are apt to open the capital market instead," Mr. Eguchi said.

Shigeru Hatakeyama, research director in the International Finance Bureau of the Finance Ministry, acknowledged that many in the government fear a loss of control over monetary policy. "They think that money would come and go and we could not control it," he said. "But I don't think so and most of us are on the side of internationalizing the yen."

Many officials also fear the effect of an internationalized yen on Japan's historically low interest rates, which have fueled corporations with capital for more than three decades.

The so-called Nakaseko bonds are a major case in point. These would be dollar-denominated Japanese government bonds issued in the New York market, where interest rates are considerably higher than in Tokyo. As promised, a bill will be presented to the next session of the Diet, Japan's parliament, to permit their issuance. "But that does not mean we will issue them," said one Finance Ministry official.

Only if U.S. interest rates decline so that the yield on Nakaseko

bonds could be brought down to about 8 percent would the securities be permitted, he added.

Euroyen bonds have only a slightly brighter future. So far, no resident company has been permitted to issue them, but Finance Ministry officials hint that the guidelines may be relaxed enough to permit issuance by those companies with the highest credit ratings.

Loans in Yen Urged

The Finance Ministry is suggesting that Japanese banks shift the emphasis of their syndicated lending toward yen-denominated loans to reduce foreign-exchange risks. Reuters quoted ministry officials as saying Wednesday.

Although no sharp change in policy is being suggested, the ratio of yen loans to total lending is likely to rise as a consequence, they said.

Japanese banks supplied 1.4 trillion yen (\$601 million) of yen-denominated loans in the January-to-September period of 1983, compared with 1,090 billion yen in all of 1982, ministry figures show.

France Reports Output Rose 2.3% In November

Reuters

PARIS — The National Statistics Institute reported Wednesday that French industrial production rose a provisional 2.3 percent in November after a revised 0.8-percent fall in October.

November industrial production was also 2.3 percent higher than it was in November 1982, it added.

The index, with a 1970 base and excluding buildings and public works, was provisionally set at 131 in November, compared with 128 in October and 128 in November 1982. The October index was revised upward from a provisional 127 announced last month, the institute said.

In a separate report, French unemployment increased 1 percent to a seasonally adjusted 2,118,600 in December from 2,097,400 in November, the Labor Ministry reported.

The new figure was up 4.5 percent from the December 1982 level of 2,027,700, the ministry added.

Commodity Prices Appear to Stabilize After a Small Boom

By Brij Khindaria

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Commodity prices have stabilized and may be on a slight downward trend after a small boom through late 1982 and early 1983, when prices for Third World commodity exports rose nearly 30 percent after adjusting for inflation, United Nations analysts say here.

The International Monetary Fund's wholesale price index of 30 primary commodities, excluding gold and petroleum, has been at a near-standstill since August 1983, at about 83.5 on a base of 100 in 1980.

In the nine previous months, there had been a steady upward trend. Average wholesale prices rose 15.5 percent and those for major Third World exports increased almost twice as much.

The average figures disguised a substantial increase in food prices, accompanied by a steady decline in metal prices. The IMF's food price index stood 21.2 percent higher in November 1983 than a year earlier, but fell by nearly 4 percent from the previous month.

Metal prices declined for the sixth month running, and in November 1983 stood only 1.5 percent above the year-earlier figure.

Prices of tropically grown beverage plants, including tea, coffee and cocoa, showed the strongest gains, and markets remain firm. These products scored the eighth substantial monthly increase in November 1983, rising nearly 6 percent. This lifted their index 17.3 percent above the year-earlier level.

The agricultural raw-materials price index, for such goods as rubber and tobacco, has been stable since August 1983, at about 20 percent higher than that of November 1982.

But commodity-trade analysts at UN agencies in Geneva expect the commodities market as a whole to stagnate or turn slightly downward. Prices for such commodity groups as food and tropically grown beverage plants will remain volatile because of vagaries of weather and political uncertainties, and may make some short-term gains.

For instance, the world price of top-quality Indian tea earlier this month reached its highest level ever, about \$5 a kilogram (2.2 pounds). This was the result of output shortfalls combined with a temporary export ban in India that had

been aimed at bringing down domestic tea prices.

The ban was a radical government response to a phenomenon that can be expected to emerge increasingly in other Third-World countries as domestic consumers demand higher-quality goods, reducing surpluses available for export. Domestic Indian demand for tea, for example, is rising at about 7 percent annually, compared with a mere 1-percent increase in Western demand.

Western demand for several tropical products and agricultural raw materials is stagnating or declining mainly because of import substitution. This causes more competition among Third World exporters.

While smaller export surpluses may help to exert upward pressure on world prices, more competition and import substitutions act to push them downward, causing wider fluctuations and more volatility. This is aggravated by unpredictable weather, poor technology and overproduction.

The Jute industry provides a telling example of how import substitution and outdated technology depress prices. Jute-fiber exports are

expected to fall to 435,000 metric tons in 1984, from 500,000 tons in 1982-83 and about 800,000 tons a decade ago. Prices also dropped, from \$350 a ton in 1978 to \$270 in 1983.

The main reason for the drops was a switch by Western consumers toward synthetic substitutes. Natural-jute exporters failed to stop the shift because of high costs, labor unionization and antiquated machinery, even though such Western countries as Belgium, the Netherlands, France and Britain deliberately ran down their own jute-processing factories to make more room for Third World products.

To halt the slide in natural-jute markets, the main jute exporters and importers agreed Jan. 9 to enforce an unprecedented international jute agreement, under which tens of millions of dollars will be spent on research into better products, cost-cutting methods and export promotion.

Metal prices are also on a downward trend. This may continue, because Western industry is using fewer mined raw materials. Analysts here say that while individual metals such as aluminum and zinc

might make gains, activity at most mines, smelters and refineries is likely to remain subdued.

The main reason is that Western economies recover, their leaner, more modern industries will use more synthetic inputs as well as less wasteful production methods. Demand from other developing countries is expected to rise, but not sufficiently in the coming decade to offset Western indifference.

The implication for producers and exporters is that they will have to rely on cost-cutting and better management to widen their thin profit margins, rather than on more lucrative prices or sustained increases in Western demand.

General Tire Plans Change

United Press International

AKRON, Ohio — The board of General Tire & Rubber Co. voted Tuesday to ask the company's stockholders to approve a name change to Gen. Corp. in a move designed to reflect the company's diversification. The annual shareholders' meeting is set for March 29.

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Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Month	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Procs.	350.10/20	310.00/20	18.00/20
30	175.225	100.00/20	18.00/20
40	—	250.400	375.775
45	—	—	330.550

Gold: 388.50/390.00

Valuers White Weld S.A.

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Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on January 17, 1984: U.S. \$124.74.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

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COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

o: Inc. Full name of company in Federal National Market Association

1st Quarter 1984

Revenue

Net Income

Per Share

o: Inc.

1st Quarter 1983

Revenue

Net Income

Per Share

o: Inc.

1st Quarter 1982

[illegible]

10%	5-14	100.18 100.38	Site Fin Europ 54-89	16%
10%	6-15	100.72 100.92	Site Cent Bous 64-87	10
10%	6-11	100.92 101.12	Sundavallsbaken 64-85	10

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

[illegible]

15 ₁₀	15 ₁₀	15 ₁₀ + 1 ₀	5	
16 ₁₀	16 ₁₀	16 ₁₀ - 1 ₀	321 24 ₁₀	24 24 ₁₀

Fidel Castro, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

Jan. 18

29	4	685	23%	20%	+1%
30	5	685	23%	20%	+1%
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88	63	685	23%	20%	+1%
89	64	685	23%	20%	+1%
90	65	685	23%	20%	+1%
91	66	685	23%	20%	+1%
92	67	685	23%	20%	+1%
93	68	685	23%	20%	+1%
94	69	685	23%	20%	+1%
95	70	685	23%	20%	+1%
96	71	685	23%	20%	+1%
97	72	685	23%	20%	+1%
98	73	685	23%	20%	+1%
99	74	685	23%	20%	+1%
100	75	685	23%	20%	+1%

Jan 18

[illegible]

Non Banks

[illegible]

Cunhal, Castro to Hold Talks

HAVANA — Alvaro Cunhal, leader of Portugal's Communist Party, arrived in Havana on Tuesday night for talks with President Fidel Castro, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

SPORTS

'Track Team' Wide Receivers Put Redskins in the Fast Lane

By Joseph Durso

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the Washington Redskins locker room, creatures large and small prepare for the Super Bowl game with all the assurance of a team that won the last one: the Smurfs, the Fun Bunch and the Hogs, the latter being five linemen weighing a total of 1,426 pounds.

Quarterback Joe Theismann, who completed 308 passes this National Football League season, walks across the room to Art Monk, who caught 54 of them, and Charlie Brown, who hauled in 89. They are unrolling a large color poster that proclaims: "Art Monk's Football Camp."

Theismann, who has his own radio show, television show, book and restaurant (and who last week attended a state dinner at the White House), shrieks like a man upstaged.

"Everybody gapes about me selling myself," he says, faking outrage, "and here I am making you a millionaire."

Monk grins and says nothing. He is 6-foot-3 inches tall (1.9 meters), weighs 209 pounds (94.8 kilograms) and runs 40 yards in 4.4 seconds.

Brown, at 25 a year younger than Monk, grins and says nothing. He is 5-foot-10 inches tall, weighs 179 pounds and runs 40 yards in 4.5 seconds.

They are the long and short of the Redskins track team, wide receivers who sprint downfield while Theismann either feeds the ball to them or throws deep. They spread defenses, draw pass-interference calls, make big plays. Few NFL wide receivers are as big and strong as Monk; probably none is as acrobatic as Brown.

They are Theismann's favorite targets in an offense that will confront the Los Angeles Raiders Sunday with more formations than a chorus line. They are the game-breakers on a team that has won 10 straight, 15 of its last 16 and 30 of its last 33. And, except for Riggins and his 29 touchdowns, they lead the team in almost everything but nicknames.

Because he is relatively small, Brown is a member of the Smurfs, the midsize receivers, who also include 5-foot-7 Alvin Garrett and 5-foot-8 Virgil Seay. Both are members of the Fun Bunch, which holds end-zone celebrations whenever the Redskins score.

But on a team of high-visibility celebrities, Monk and Brown remain rather silent professionals. Monk excelled at television commentary when a broken foot caused him to miss last year's Super Bowl. And if you telephone his apartment, you are greeted with a taped message: "This is Downtown Charlie Brown. I've gone downtown."

But except for occasional flashes of flair off the field, they play it straight. Yet with all those Redskins formations, some with three wide receivers and maybe a tight end in motion, Monk and Brown often flash the most dazzling flair of all.

"How many formations do we have?" Theismann asks. "I have no idea. I don't have a primary receiver. I have five primary receivers. Our system works because of the intelligence of our receivers. They get there, and they catch the ball. It's up to me to get the ball to one of them."

During the regular season, Theismann got the ball to Monk and Brown 125 times for 1,971 yards and 13 touchdowns. In two playoff games against the Los Angeles Rams and San Francisco 49ers, he got the ball to them 18 times for 403 yards and all three touchdowns that he threw.

The man who cast the Redskins multiple offense is Joe Gibbs. In his first year as a head coach, the Redskins lost their first five games. In his second year, they won the Super Bowl. In his third year, they are 16-2 with one game to go.

"How many formations do we have?" he asks. "Nobody ever counted them. A ton. We play the entire ball field, not just one side. Art Monk and Charlie Brown do a lot of things to make it work."

"It started with Bob Hayes," says Sam Huff, who was a mean

linebacker for the New York Giants before he became an amiable broadcaster for the Redskins. "He was the first real fast guy who could play football. After Hayes joined the Dallas Cowboys 20 years ago, the sprinter came into his own."

"Now, it scares you to death to play defense. You're even afraid to blitz, because you'll leave the deep backs one-on-one against the receivers. Monk and Brown are now what Hayes was then."

Monk got there first. He was a star running back at Syracuse University, where he once caught 14 passes in one game. In high school, he had been a national hurdles champion. The Redskins made him their first-round draft pick in 1980 and converted him into a wide receiver.

In his first NFL game, he caught five passes against the Cowboys. In his rookie season his 58 receptions was 10th-best in the league. He also broke the club record for a season set in 1964 by Charley Taylor, the No. 1 receiver in NFL history, who caught 649 passes during his 13-year career.

Brown arrived from South Carolina State in 1981 as the eighth-round draft pick. He was a small man from a small school, but he had credentials: 61 collegiate passes caught and 19 touchdowns. His knee damaged in preseason, he sat out the entire year before making what he calls his "comeback" in 1982. He caught 32 passes for 8 touchdowns in 9 games; his average gain of 21.6 yards led the league. And in the Super Bowl against Miami, he led all receivers with six catches and a touchdown.

That was the game that Monk missed because of his broken foot. He also missed 1983's first four games after spraining his knee in preseason. But he returned in the

Redskins' dramatic 37-35 victory over the Raiders in October and, since then, Monk and Brown have been an entry.

Theismann throws frequently to Joe Washington, coming out of the backfield, and to Garrett, who caught 10 passes against Dallas. But he threw to Monk for more than 100 yards in three games and to Brown for more than 100 yards in five others.

"We're close friends," says Monk, the firm's senior member. "Coming out of college," says Brown, "I always wanted to play with a great wide receiver on the other side. And I knew Art Monk was getting all the double coverage. I helped get the second guy off him. This year, he did the same for me. We complement each other. There's no animosity or jealousy."

And neither is jealous of the team's glamour men. "You see Riggins and Theismann on the magazine covers all the time," Brown says. "That's fine. We don't begrudge anybody anything. They earned it."

"The Raiders are sitting there thinking they can beat us," Brown says with a sly smile. "They'll give us the respect of average receivers. We don't have the names of the John Jeffersons, James Loftons, Dwight Clark, Bob Chancellors and all those good receivers. If we did, we'd have our names in the magazines."

"But," he says, suggesting a change in fortune, "everybody wants to do business with the winner of the Super Bowl."



The crack Redskin receiver corps gives runner John Riggins an occasional breather.

A Patriotic Price War

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When I was in grade school a long time ago, some civic group sponsored an essay contest on the glories of the free-enterprise system. We all dipped our pens in the inkholders on our desks and scribbled our thoughts on the open market, free competition, the meaning of laissez-faire.

I often think of that essay contest when bumper stickers implore me to "Buy American," rather than the efficient little red machine I drive, imported from a nation we had just finished fighting when I wrote my essay.

I also think of that contest when I see the United States Football League claiming for recognition in the numbered front lobes of the American consciousness.

Then I think of people like Walter Payton of the Chicago Bears, chained by the socialism-at-the-top practiced by the owners of the National Football League, and I realize that the USFL is the embodiment of everything they tried to teach us in civics class.

Payton ran into this collectivism in 1981, when his contract with the Bears expired. He was one of the greatest running backs in pro football history; he was 26 and he was free. He and his agent sat by the telephone waiting for 27 owners to compete for his services, to live up to the American way. Nothing. The NFL owners were busy mailing their season tickets and depositing their monthly television checks.

Nobody wanted Payton. He sat by the telephone until he was softened up enough to accept the call from the Bears offering him about \$600,000 a season from 1981 through 1983, making him the highest-paid running back in the league. That was certainly enough for Payton to maintain his self-respect, but the salary came from within a paternal industry; hardly a true test of the market.

Since then, the new league has lurched into shaky existence but has shown a willingness to compete with the old, just as the civics book said it was done (the USFL lured Herschel Walker from academia, while folks in Georgia felt he still had a year of servitude to fulfill). The latest venture is a reported three-year, \$6 million offer by the Chicago Blitz to

Payton, whose contract has again expired. The money would allegedly be guaranteed, should ABC-Television pull the plug on the USFL after its second (and decisive) season.

Now Payton has a real choice. After certifying the new offer he can move to a new league with no tradition and a doubtful future. Or he can manipulate the Bears into a better deal and challenge Jim Brown's NFL rushing record, 687 yards ahead of him, in the historic trappings of Chicago Bear navy blue, orange and white.

Context is important. Tradition is worth something. Stars who jumped to the World Football League in the mid-1970s may have made big money, but they also spent some of the best years of their athletic lives in franchises that no longer exist and will give them no psychic or tangible feedback as they grow older.

The free-enterprise system is not necessarily lovely to behold. Pro football stars, with limited ethics and education from their college careers, are being turned into athletic big game because they can't say no to money. They sign everything and let the courts decide.

But the grubbiestness of the current gold rush reveals more about the rich men who offer the money than it does about the athletes who are bedazzled by it. Donald Trump of the New York Giants has signed star New York Giant linebacker Lawrence Taylor to a future contract, valid some time before the turn of the century.

There is something unsightly about dicker over the services of a player one or two presidential elections away. It indicates a sense of desperation that the USFL must make it now, in the next month or two, and can do so only by parading fuzzy legends of future Lawrence Taylors in front of the public.

If the new league is frantic, the old one is a bit jumpy, too. The New York Jets raised Johnny Lynn, just another defensive back, from about \$77,000 a year to about \$250,000 after he had all but posed for the team picture with the USFL's Los Angeles Express. Lynn's success in the open market points to an era of disproportionate salaries, disgruntled teammates, active agents and aggressive owners, as long as the USFL survives. It isn't pretty, but it's patriotic.

Kobayashi Wins WBC Flyweight Title

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Koji Kobayashi of Japan won World Boxing Council flyweight championship Wednesday when he knocked down Frank Cedenio of the Philippines four times in the second round and the referee stopped the fight.

Cedenio outpunched Kobayashi in the opening round of the scheduled 12-rounder, but the left-handed challenger ended Cedenio's four-

month reign within 1:48 of the second round, knocking him down four times with combinations to the head. Referee Lou Filippo called a halt with Cedenio helpless after the final knockdown.

The victory by Kobayashi, now 22-3-1, gives Japan its second reigning world champion. The other is Jiro Watanabe, the World Boxing Association junior bantamweight.

NBA All-Star Teams

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Voters for the National Basketball Association's 39th annual All-Star Game, Jan. 29 at Denver, including hotel and arena staffs, have selected the following teams:

EAST
No. Player Coaches Ht Yrs
00 Robert Parish, Bos. 7-0 5

College Basketball Scores
BUCKLEUP 65, TOWNSON 51
COLUMBIA 74, LEHMAN 55
C.W. Post 68, Adelphi 59
Dartmouth 63, Temple 62
Iowa St. 51, Francis, N.Y. 73
La Salle 74, Manhattan 72
Lehigh 64, C.W. Post 59
Trinity 76, Williams 69

SOUTH
BUCKLEUP 65, TOWNSON 51
COLUMBIA 74, LEHMAN 55
C.W. Post 68, Adelphi 59
Dartmouth 63, Temple 62
Iowa St. 51, Francis, N.Y. 73
La Salle 74, Manhattan 72
Lehigh 64, C.W. Post 59
Trinity 76, Williams 69

MIDWEST
Coe 67, Grinnell 57
Marquette 82, Creighton 54
Northwestern 77, Penn State 70
E. Washington 77, Idaho 70

WEST
No. Player Coaches Ht Yrs
34 Karl-Anthony Johnson, L.A. 7-2 13
60 Jack Sikma, Sea. 6-11 6
80 Ralph Sampson, Hoo. 7-4 1

GUARDS
44 Sidney Moncrief, Mil. 6-4 4
10 Otis Birdsong, N.J. 6-4 4
11 Isiah Thomas, Phil. 6-1 3
22 Andrew Toney, Phil. 6-3 2

FORWARDS
44 Sidney Moncrief, Mil. 6-4 4
10 Otis Birdsong, N.J. 6-4 4
11 Isiah Thomas, Phil. 6-1 3
22 Andrew Toney, Phil. 6-3 2

HEAD COACHES
N.C. Coach: Bob Knight
N.Y. Coach: Pat Riley
L.A. Coach: Frank Layden
U.S. Coach: Steve Nis

GUARDS
44 Sidney Moncrief, Mil. 6-4 4
10 Otis Birdsong, N.J. 6-4 4
11 Isiah Thomas, Phil. 6-1 3
22 Andrew Toney, Phil. 6-3 2

FORWARDS
44 Sidney Moncrief, Mil. 6-4 4
10 Otis Birdsong, N.J. 6-4 4
11 Isiah Thomas, Phil. 6-1 3
22 Andrew Toney, Phil. 6-3 2

HEAD COACHES
N.C. Coach: Bob Knight
N.Y. Coach: Pat Riley
L.A. Coach: Frank Layden
U.S. Coach: Steve Nis



Guillermo Vilas

Panel Upholds Vilas Fine But Overrides Suspension

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A review panel of three tennis officials found Guillermo Vilas guilty late Tuesday of having accepted \$60,000 to appear at a tournament last year, and affirmed his fine of \$20,000. But it canceled the one-year suspension that had been imposed on the 31-year-old Argentine.

The ruling was issued after six days of hearings recently in Rotterdam and New York.

It ended an appeal filed last June by Vilas after he had been fined and suspended by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, which regulates grand prize events worldwide. The council accused Vilas of having violated one of its basic rules by taking money to guarantee an appearance at a tournament last March in Rotterdam.

Although the suspension was lifted before it began, Vilas called the panel's ruling an "outrage" and an "injustice" and said he would consider legal action to have it reversed.

"I am terribly disappointed," Vilas said in Columbus, Ohio, where he lost an exhibition match, 6-2, 7-6, to John McEnroe Tuesday night. "I cannot believe the panel upheld the charge. I was found guilty before the investigation even began."

"It is an outrage that a player can be subject to this kind of shabby treatment."

In lifting the suspension, the panel said: "It is believed that Vilas's tennis has been adversely affected for at least nine months by the pendency of the charge. And during his 14 years as a professional, the conduct of Vilas has been exemplary."

The original charge was made by Marshall Harter, the council's administrator. He said that \$60,000 had apparently been paid to Vilas, Vilas's coach and business manager, to induce Vilas to play at Rotterdam. The tournament faced an emergency, Harter said, when Bjorn Borg and Jimmy Connors unexpectedly withdrew, and that the organizers needed a name player because they had sold thousands of tickets and made commitments to sponsors.

Harter testified he had "heard rumors in the tennis community" that a guaranteed payment had been made to Vilas, who denied the charge. After the council upheld the charge last June with the fine and suspension, Vilas filed his appeal and continued to play in tournaments.

The panel that heard the appeal consisted of the former stars Vic Seixas and Bill Talbot, and Forrest A. Hainline Jr., a lawyer and long-time chairman of the U.S. Tennis Association's grievance committee. They heard summations Monday.

Said the panel's Tuesday statement: "We believe that the credible evidence offered by the council outweighs the credible evidence offered by Vilas."

Vilas, who had said that a suspension would cost him millions in prize money and endorsements, insisted "the evidence at the hearing was overwhelming that the charge is false."

The administrator made his determination without any adequate basis," he said. "The council rubber-stamped his determination without even giving me the chance to be heard. I will consider all available legal options to reverse this ruling."



Moses Malone, right, tangled with Detroit's Kent Benson in the early going of an NBA game Tuesday. Malone scored a game-high 34 points to pace Philadelphia to 128-117 victory.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.
Boston	27	11	.710
Philadelphia	27	11	.710
New York	26	12	.684
New Jersey	20	18	.526
Washington	15	23	.396
Central Division	W	L	Pct.
Detroit	22	16	.577
Philadelphia	22	16	.577
Atlanta	21	17	.558
Chicago	19	21	.476
Cleveland	12	28	.316
Indiana	10	27	.270
WESTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.
Pacific Division	W	L	Pct.
Golden State	24	14	.632
Phoenix	22	16	.577
San Diego	19	19	.500
Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.
Houston	24	14	.632
San Antonio	22	16	.577
Utah	21	17	.558
Kansas City	16	22	.421
Denver	12	26	.316
San Jose	10	28	.263
Pacific Division	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	24	14	.632
Portland	20	18	.526



San Francisco cornerback Ronnie Lott drew an interference penalty while breaking up this pass play to Redskins wide receiver Art Monk (81) during the NFC championship game.

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